An Independent Weekly For Residents of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Nisei is Speaker as Ottawa Civil Liberties Group Meets On Japanese Canadian Issue

OTTAWA—Kunio Hidaka, executive secretary of the Citizenship Defence Committee in Toronto, was one of the speakers at a meeting of the Ottawa Civil Liberties Association on July 31, according to the Ottawa Journal. The subject under discussion was the treatment of Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

Mrs. Grace MacInnis, former M.L.A., British Columbia, spoke of legislations enacted during the war and still in force whereby Japanese Canadians were deprived of certain rights as citizens of the Dominion. She explained the various orders and regulations and told of their life in British Columbia camps.

The president, Wilfrid Eggleston, acted as chairman.

The meeting resolved unanimously "to set up a citizens' committee to help in placing Japanese Canadians in work in the Ottawa district, and assimilating them into the community; to urge the Dominion Government to take immediate steps to remove legal restrictions from Japanese Canadians and to restore their property rights."

The first resolution is to be initiated by the council of the Ottawa Civil Liberties Association.

News Briefs

Teacher Shortage

Canada faces the September school term with an acute teacher shortage, according to a Canadian Press survey.

Four hundred teacher vacancies are expected in Alberta where correspondence courses are being readied for pupils without teachers. Manitoba's shortage of 275 fully-qualified teachers is to be met by high school graduates who may or may not have taken the six weeks' summer course.

Saskatchewan is just as badly off. Teacher shortage in rural British Columbia is expected to be worse than at any time during the war while Ontario reports an improvement.

Reasons for the shortage are given as low pay and marriages.

* * *

Storm in Okanagan

A savage hailstorm, the worst ever to strike the Okanagan valley, whipped through the districts of Winfield, Rutland, Glenmore, Kelowna, Okanagan Mission and Summerland, causing widespread damages estimated in thousands of dollars.

Some of the hailstones which fell during the 15-minute storm were 1 to 2 inches in diameter, weighed nearly three ounces. Heavy damage was done to fruit orchards, ground crops and greenhouses.

The damage is estimated at 10 per cent of the total British Columbia yield of fruit crops.

* * *

Employment Improves

The employment situation has been showing steady improvement across Canada in recent months. For example, the number of registered job applicants dropped from 210,000 to 179,000 during the month of June. During the same period, 38,500 servicemen were discharged, and thousands of students released from schools, indicating that the industry has absorbed a very large number of workers. Unfilled vacancies increased by 4,000 to [illegible].

Postponed consumer demands and industrial development provide reasons for the increased employment in addition to seasonal expansion.

[illegible] new labor shortages [illegible] in the autumn.

* * *

Use of Troops Illegal?

A [illegible] Federal Judge, Pierson M. [illegible] on July 29 that the [illegible] to enforce evacuation [illegible] and awarded a [illegible] against Lieut. Gen. [illegible] DeWitt.

[illegible] constitutionality of the [illegible] previously been [illegible] the U.S. Supreme Court [illegible] judgement in the [illegible] may open the [illegible] of damage suits by Japanese, German and Italian evacuees.

It is [illegible] that the case will go to the Supreme Court.

Wins Scholarship But No Use to Him

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—A brilliant Nisei, George Fukuyama, has won the University of British Columbia scholarship of $150 for the Kootenay District in the recent Junior Matriculation examinations. But he will not be able to make use of it. Being of Japanese race, he is barred from the west coast of Canada where the University is situated.

(Other Niseis have found themselves in the same predicament in previous years.)

Under the circumstances, he plans to go to Montreal in the fall, and will seek enrollment in the faculty of Medicine at McGill University.

The student took all his high school course in Revelstoke. His scholarship-winning average was 96.2 per cent.

Why Except Japanese Women Asks Churchill

LONDON—Winston Churchill asked in the House of Commons last week why Japanese women were excepted from the ruling whereby British soldiers may marry alien women, according to Reuters.

Mr. Churchill warned against discrimination between east and west. War Secretary Lawson said the exception had been made because he had received no representations to allow marriage with Japanese women.

American GI's are not forbidden from marrying Japanese women but Japanese wives are prevented entry into the United States by immigration laws.

Plan New Relocation Camp at Angler, Ont.

Former Prison Camp Expected To House 700 B.C. Evacuees

NEYS, Ont.—The Department of Labour is establishing another relocation camp 12 miles east of here at Angler, Ont. The site was originally a camp for German war prisoners. It was later in use as a detention camp for the several hundred Japanese internees.

(Some of the internees have been repatriated to Japan, while others have either been placed in various employment or have been moved to the Department of Labour hostel near Moose Jaw.)

Four carpenters from Neys relocation camp were sent to Angler on August 6 to make preparations for the accommodation of about 700 evacuees to be brought from the British Columbia housing centres.

Construction and facilities at the Angler camp is reported to be similar to those at the Neys camp.

Besides those at Neys and Angler, relocation centres or hostels have been established at Moose Jaw, Sask.; Transcona, Man.; Summerville, Ont.; and Farnham near Montreal.

Music Plays As Rapatriates Leave Slocan

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—A group of 833 repatriates left Slocan on the morning of July 31 to catch the third boat for Japan at Vancouver.

The largest group, 535 persons, were from Lemon Creek, with 243 from Slocan, and 65 from Roseberry and New Denver.

They left this centre under a similar atmosphere as when the last group left. Music was playing; there were tearful farewells. One noticeable difference from last time was the much diminished number of people who saw them off. The repatriates were on the whole younger than the last group. Their faces were bright, and they seemed imbued with the spirit of adventure.

The arrangements were handled smoothly by the R.C.M.P. and government officials.

Dillon Myer Named Housing Administrator

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, former head of the War Relocation Authority, was nominated by President Truman on July 30 to be administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency.

Mr. Myer, who successfully relocated 110,000 wartime evacuees of Japanese ancestry, will succeed Philip Klutznick.

Request to Readers

The New Canadian wishes to get first-hand reactions of persons who have been repatriated to Japan, and would appreciate hearing from readers who have received letters from repatriates. All information regarded as confidential will not be disclosed.

Ralph D. Martin's Book on Ben Kuroki, "The Boy from Nebraska," will be published by Harper's in October, according to the Harper catalogue.

Evacuation Claims Bill Passes U.S. Senate But Stalls in House

WASHINGTON—The United States Senate passed the Evacuation Claims Bill, S.2127, on July 29, but the passage of a companion bill in the House of Representatives, H.R.6780, seemed doomed for the current session as Rep. Clair Engle, a Democratic representative from California, announced that he and a few other West Coast congressmen stood in opposition to the measure, according to the Pacific Citizen.

The bills provide for the creation of an Evacuation Claims Commission which is empowered to hold hearings and judge each case submitted to it by evacuees who have suffered accountable property and business losses as a direct result of the evacuation. No limit is set on the amount which may be claimed, but if the final award is under $2500 the Commission will be empowered to make immediate payments. Sums over $2500 require Congressional approval.

The Senate passed the S.2127 with two minor amendments: (1) deletion of the words "Japanese ancestry," making the measure applicable to any evacuee; and (2) provision that the three men to comprise the Commission be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—instead of the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior as provided in the original bill.

Judiciary Committees Approve Measure

The last meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee had recom-

(Continued on page 8)

Third Repatriate Group Leaves Canada on Liner General Meigs

VANCOUVER, B.C.—On the morning of Friday, August 2, the American President Liner General M. C. Meigs started on its second trip to the Orient from C.P.R.'s pier A. On board were 1372 Canadian Japanese who were voluntarily going to Japan.

They were the third group of voluntary repatriates to leave Canada; the second group left Canada on the same ship on June 16, and the first group on the U.S.S. Marine Angel on May 31.

There were other passengers on the boat, including 30 "first class" passengers from Vancouver.

Most of the Japanese repatriates were from the settlements of interior British Columbia—Tashme, Greenwood, Slocan, Roseberry, Lemon Creek, and a few from New Denver. Another small group was brought from the Department of Labour hostel in Saskatchewan.

Like the previous repatriates they were travelling passage free, and the destitute among them carried financial grants in the form of yen receipts as parting gifts from the Canadian government.

In Ottawa on August 5, Labour Minister Humphrey Mitchell got up to announce that a total of 2174 Japanese had been repatriated from Canada to date.

"Steps are being taken," he added, "to secure transportation for several hundred additional repatriates who wish to proceed to Japan as soon as possible."

Must Try Again Next Year

No "Relief" for Mary Kitajima—Congress Goes Home

WASHINGTON—If Mary Enta Kitajima expected to be united with her Nisei husband soon, she has been disappointed again. She will have to remain on this side of the border, at Windsor, Ont., while her husband waits across the line at Detroit to take her home to Alameda, California.

The two were married in Winnipeg in February, this year, and the ex-sergeant, who spent four years in the American army, has been trying ever since to take her across the border. But since she happened to be born of Japanese parents, the immigration officials said "no."

A special bill "for the relief of Mary Kitajima" was brought before the U.S. Senate by Democratic Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut.

It was passed on to the Senate Immigration Committee, from where it went to the Departments of State and Justice. The bill was buried there when the Congress adjourned last week. It never reached the floor of the Senate or House.

The whole process must be repeated when the Congress convenes again, probably next January, if there is to be a happy ending.

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The Evacuation Claims Bill

The wartime experience of the Japanese Americans parallels those of the Japanese Canadians with a general qualification that in Canada less regard was shown for the personal liberties of the evacuees.

Today, four years after evacuation, the evacuees in the United States may look forward with reasonable assurance to the eventual idemnification of losses suffered by them as a result of evacuation and exclusion from their former homes. The machinery for the indemnification is to be provided by a government-proposed Evacuation Claims Commission. Nothing like this has yet been hinted by Canadian authorities.

Identical bills have been introduced in the two houses of the United States Congress to set up the Evacuation Claims Commission. The Commission, comprising three men appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, will be authorized to adjudicate and make payments on claims of evacuees for losses arising out of evacuation and exclusion from their West Coast homes. It is anticipated that 85% of the Japanese evacuees in the United States will be affected by the measure.

The Senate bill was approved unanimously last week. Its companion bill in the House of Representatives is still being debated. Not unexpectedly, the bill came up against opposition from a California congressman. This opposition indicates that the bill may be deferred until the next session, but its eventual passage is regarded as pretty well assured.

A notable feature of the two bills are that they have the firm backing of the Administration. They originated with the War Relocation Authority, were approved by the Interior Secretary, J. A. Krug, and have the strong support of the President. The bills have been approved in both the Senate and the House Judiciary Committees.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is explained by Mr. Krug in a letter, which accompanied the draft of the bill, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn. The letter stated in part:

"It is too early as yet to make a final estimate of actual financial and property losses sustained by the Japanese Americans because of the evacuation, but it is well established that the losses have been heavy. Some lost everything they had; many lost most of what they had.

"The evacuation orders gave the persons affected desperately little time in which to settle their affairs. The governmental safeguards that were designed to prevent undue loss in these circumstances were somewhat tardily instituted, were not at once effectively publicized among the evacuees, and were never entirely successful. Merchants had to dispose of their stocks and businesses at sacrifice prices. In a setting of confusion and hysteria, many evacuees sold personal possessions for a small fraction of their value. A large number had to accept totally inadequate arrangements for protection and management of property.

. . . The least the country can do, in simple justice, is to afford some degree of compensation for the measurable special losses that the evacuees have suffered."

A possible argument against the bill is that it proposes to indemnify one special group of citizens, whereas, in wartime, not one group but all citizens suffer certain losses and make certain sacrifices. This argument, however, has not been overlooked by Mr. Krug, for he adds:

"Unlike our fighting men and their families, who also made financial and personal sacrifices in this war, this group was given no statutory right to ameliorating benefits. These persons have had to bear the losses occasioned by the evacuation in addition to the wartime deprivations they have shared with the rest of the American people."

* * * * *

The evacuees on this side of the line have been so taken up with the more urgent problems of forcible deportation and resettlement that comparatively little attention has been given the question of indemnification for evacuation losses. The matter, however, is not to be regarded as forgotten. The attitude of the United States government on the question of losses suffered by the evacuees strengthens our belief that the Japanese Canadians too are justly entitled to indemnification for their evacuation losses.

Letters from Japan

Almost all letters coming from Japan these days read like variations on the theme: "We're not starving but things are pretty grim; don't come here unless you have a very good reason." A letter from a Nisei girl in Tokyo, appearing in the enterprising Montreal News Letter, is in the same vein.

The writer comments on the unusual sight of British Tommies, Kilted Highlanders, GIs, Hindu soldiers, etc., swinging down Ginza Avenue in a Victoria Day parade. She mentions a private dance, with two orchestras, which she attended in a pair of broken

Hello There! by T.M.K.

Gray Dawn on Another Day

The second phase of the evacuation is almost over. Now dawns the gray morn of the third phase, and it will depend on us all whether this phase shall be long or short. If we forget the past, if we look not to the future, we shall be long in this gray morning, and our children will marvel that the sun shines so little on them.

Out of the immigrant past, we were spewn into a war which scattered us to the winds, but in which we had very little legitimate part. The first force of the wind has abated, and things have quieted enough for most of us to take stock of our losses, to count our gains, and to plan ahead. In this planning we must remember the past so that in choosing which road to take at this crossroad of our life, we will not take the one that will lead us back instead of forward.

We must remember that on December 6, 1941, if we wanted to take a train for Halifax we could have, only we didn't. Today, if we wished to go to Vancouver, we can't. Today, we are grudgingly allowed to be citizens (restricted class), and because we are not imprisoned for such words as these, we say we are free. But we are not.

It is painful to remember we are not free. Some would rather forget the unpleasant side of evacuation, and remember only that many have a better material

shoes.

But the main part of the letter is taken up with the all-important problems of food and housing. She writes:

"The food situation . . . is not as bad as you might imagine. There has been a cut in the rice ration but now we get more substitutes for rice, and as far as we are concerned, we are doing alright. However, in many parts of the town and country, there is a decided food shortage that verges on starvation.

"If you have money and the connections, you can buy about anything you want. Prices are sky high. Eggs are 5 yen; butter is 150 yen a lb.; five small carrots 5 yen; three egg plants 10 yen; rice, one sho for 90 yen. A small okashi costs 7 yen. The other day, A[illegible] invited a friend and had tea down town and she had to pay a bill of 15 yen for two pieces of okashi each and a cup of tea."

She writes that the wages have kept up with the inflationary prices to some extent. But wages, it is known, have a tendency to lag behind price increases in most classes of employment.

"Japan is certainly no place to come back to now," she advises. "If it (the housing situation) is acute in a place like Canada, you can just imagine what it would be like in a bombed-out country like Japan. It is nothing unusual to find three or four families sharing one house. Lots of families rent one room in a house, and they are lucky to find even that."

In Canada, the government policy of closing out the British Columbia housing centres and moving the evacuees to eastern camps does result in hardships for many families, and the realization of this fact is reported to have influenced them in a number of cases to choose repatriation as a way out. The reasoning behind such decisions are not easy to understand, but at least it must be said that they were in a position to make up their minds with their eyes open.

life now than they ever had before, and they are not going to quarrel with their luck. They do not wish to risk upsetting the precarious balance they hold in establishing a new foothold in life. Who is to blame them? I just want to ask one question:

"If your child should ask you why . . . what shall you answer?"

Why can't we do this? Why can't we do that? Why can't we go there? Why must we get permission? Why? Why? Why don't you do something about it? Can't you do anything about it? Have you done anything about it? What did you do? What? Is someone going to do something? Who? When?

Some can answer the question proudly, wearily.

Can you?

Freedom lies not in three square meals a day, nor in a pay envelope. Freedom lies in the integrity of one's innermost self. Even if the leash on our privacy is long and loose, still the collar around our necks halts our free step, and our eyes are clouded with the awareness of restriction. We can stand upright only by bearing with strength and courage the burden laid on us, for it threatens our every move.

That burden is tied on us, and we have not the key to unlock the chain that binds it to us. It is not a burden that we bent in our own freedom to hoist over our shoulders for the common good, as others have borne the war burdens of the past years. No, we have been catalogued and typed, tagged and segregated, and the strongest, the best, have carried the heaviest burdens. We have straggled on between the marked-out paths on which we could go as far as the leash was long.

Don't ever think you are free . . . yet, because you are not.

If I remind you of what hurts, then be proud because it hurts. If it doesn't hurt you anymore, God pity you, for you have become used to the cage, and the security within, which is not security but captivity. If you wish to maintain your present comfort, your daily well-being, I congratulate you, for so do I. If you wish your children to have what you did not, who does not? However, there is a price for everything.

In leaving B.C. we left family and friends. Many were reunited but it was not the same. Nor will it ever be the same. And in going forward we tried with many a backward glance to keep in sight all that we held dear to our hearts. The time comes when we must lose the last link to these too, and till the moment when one takes the last step into oblivion one remembers the sound of fading footsteps, the quiet sadness of a silent farewell. So we said good-bye to the past.

Soon it will be another day, and by all the signs, a very gray dawn.

If we keep the fires of faith burning, we may yet see the sun rise in our day. Let the kindling for these fires be in remembering these:

We have had homes and businesses taken from us unjustly.

We have lost personal treasures for which there is no price, not by the ravage of an enemy troop, but by the greed of fellow-citizens.

We have not the right to live where we choose.

We have not the right to move freely from one place to another.

We have not the right to vote in B.C. or in the federal elections.

(Continued on Page 8)

Report on Japan

From Manchuria

There were over one million Japanese in Manchuria when the war ended. They were mostly families who had been sent there by the Japanese government under a colonization scheme. With the exception of a few thousand who are "invited" by the Chinese to remain, they are now faced with repatriation—whether they like it or not.

By the end of July, [illegible] of them had been repatriated, and the movement is continuing from the port of Hulutao at the rate of 10,000 per day. The date for the completion of the entire Manchurian repatriation has been set for Sept. 30.

In interior Manchuria, several hundred families board the box cars every day, carrying with them the barest essentials tied in huge bundles. They include cooked food for three days, uncooked food for seven days and firewood.

Chinese police inspect their luggage, removing goods barred from export—jewels, watches, cameras, etc. Then the repatriates are medically inspected, inoculated and vaccinated.

Ninety-nine per cent of them are reported to be eager to return to Japan although they are aware of the economic and social dislocation which will meet them there.

Mitsui Dissolves

The wealthiest clan in the Orient, the Mitsui house, recently has voted to dissolve itself. Before the war the eleven family groups comprising the house of Mitsui, through the Mitsui Holding Company, controlled assets estimated at more than [illegible] 000 yen (worth about [illegible] 000 in 1941).

When the war ended, the Mitsui Holding Company and other "Zaibatsu" firms were frozen by General MacArthur. Much of their assets, it is anticipated, will be taken for reparations, and for this reason it is held possible that the dissolution [illegible] complicate the problem of supervision, may not be [illegible] the Allied Headquarters.

Finance

The Japanese government's proposed budget and taxation program, awaiting Allied approval, are the record for any peacetime year. It calls for a [illegible] tax" of 25,500,000,000 yen [illegible] of Allied occupation for the [illegible] fiscal year is estimated at [illegible] 000,000 yen, plus [illegible] already for April, May and [illegible]

The proposed budget is [illegible] fifty times as large as [illegible] last peacetime [illegible] appropriation [illegible] year 19[illegible].

At the [illegible] of the [illegible] proximately [illegible] yen is $7[illegible] version rate was [illegible] at 1.86 cents [illegible] This difference [illegible] three-quarters [illegible] goods purchased [illegible] way into the black [illegible] heavy penalties [illegible] or more than [illegible] month from [illegible] four-cations of [illegible] ported [illegible] occupation troops [illegible] to the U.S. [illegible] they received [illegible]

[illegible] reasons [illegible] charge [illegible] the new [illegible] low, and [illegible] change is [illegible]

「眞の自由」の達成（中）

片山哲

ところが彼の封建主義はなかなか崩壊しない、崩壊しないどころか資本主義と結合して、益々自分の細胞と軍閥にした。資本家は財閥や軍閥と手を結んで、富豪の息子が將校を目指し華族の令嬢となつたり、大地主から持参金付の嫁を貰つたりして封建主義を資本主義とは、結束を固くし農民労働者の権利を、奴隷制する事とにより、自己の利益を擁護と守らうとした。自己擁護運動を擁護化する以外何ものもなかつた。自由主義はその階級に突撃するも勢は之を破ることが出来ず、下玉砕主義するのみであつた。即ら封建自由主義は封建的資本主義の攻撃に屈伏せ、他の力を求めるいとまもなく、全くタブーといふ感じであつた。はうけ人的資本主義の攻撃は政治的に、法制的に、産業的に一般經濟的に、あらゆる内席より進出し、且つまた活動主勝利した。若し日本に英國自由黨の如き自由主義を標榜する政黨が明治時代に出現しておつたならば自由主義は相當に發達し、日本國民の自由はある程度に確保することとが出来たであらう。

日本の文化はそれがため著しく阻害せられ、一切の制度は全く特権階級化し、一般の資本者と無産者、華族と平民、資本家と労働者、地主と農民、官僚軍閥と一般民衆と、いふ如く、燦然たる階段對立状態を出現した。それはかうでなく家庭内に於ても男尊女卑の思想が相當根強く[illegible]しておる有様だつた。

自由主義は時には社會主義に合流して、解放運動を展開したが、相次ぐ大弾壓運動で弾壓諸法令のために箝縛を喰ひ、且つ議會進出も要求も金力と權力の前には如何ともなし能はざるの状態となつた。

軍閥・官僚・財閥の手になる今次大戦争の責任者は、國民大衆を陥して、一路戦爭へと追ひやつたのであるが、最初より一般の服になつたものは自由主義者であり自由主義思想である。言論の府である議會をファッショ化し、政黨を解消せしめ、言論を抑壓し、新聞紙を手に入れる等、一切の段取りを済ましたる上で、自由主義を弾壓した。[illegible]行してやがて其の自由主義と共に平和主義、社會主義、共産主義も強壓した事は云ふまでもない。敗戦の原因はまことにかかる所にあるといふべきである。

自由の主義は前述の通り、單に人間本来の自由を獲得せんとする運動に其の基調をおくものであるから、民主々義とも違ひ、社會主義とも違ふ。民主主義は國民の總意を基本として政治体系を定めることを主張する故、國民に真に自由を興へなければならぬ。此意味に於て自由主義は民主々義の前提をなすものである。唯これだけである。それ故自由主義は本主義に取り込まれ易い。

日本へ行つた者三一五六

第三回船までの數を勞働省が報告

（オタワ發）ミッチエル勞働相は八月五日の議會で、今日までに日本へ歸つた日本人は三、一五六人だと發表した。八月二日晩香坡出帆の船で出發した者が一、三七七人だつたので五月以來三回の歸國船で自發的に日本へ行つた者が右の如く三千人以上になるのである。

（レモンクリーキ發）第三回歸國船は七月卅一日朝出發八月一日午後三時に晩市に到着の上入船があつたがレモンクリーキが五百廿四人、タシメが四百六十九人で其他はスロカン方面からであつた。右の如くレモンクリーキでは百十家族が一列に出發したのであつてにはこつたが八月六日には卅四家族百四人がキーズへ行く事になつてをり（他にムースジョウに三人、オンタリオのロングランへ六人）其後には第四回船で日本行をする者と老人家族及び幼兒をかかへた家族のみが殘るわけで、此數凡そ四百五十人であらうが、之らの人人の事に就ては第四回船出帆決定と共に何分の處置が行はれることであらう。

優秀示す日系學生

（レヴェルストック發）當地の日系ハイスクール生徒山〇ジョージ君はジュニア・マトリキュレーション試驗で平均點九〇・二點を示し優秀な成績を以て[illegible]地方大學スカラシップ（百五十弗）を獲得した。秋には東行してやがて大學の醫科に學ぶ筈。

（ポートアーサー發）當市のセント・ジョセフ病院看護婦學校を今回卒業した栄原マドーサ嬢は最優等賞を授與された。當分同病院に勤務して來年は更に勉學を續ける筈。同嬢はオンタリオ州レブチャートの栄原佐一郎氏の息女である。

●スローカンシテーご ポプオフの讀者へ

御地の代理人が他へ移りましたので本號から直接郵便で送ります。購讀料前金切れの方は折返し御送金下さい。他へ移られる場合は御一報次第移動先へ送ります。

ニューカナデアン

人事消息

■ラヂオ・ナーヴイス 三谷保氏は今回ウイニペッグ市セルカーク街四八三のライト・スター・エレクトリック・アンド・ハードウエア商會のラヂオ部の技術者として仕事の餘暇に働く事になつた。電話は五四四八一

■岩崎興理喜氏 ニウヴンウアートに居た同氏一家は最近トロントへ移轉、アドレスは次の通り 514 Church St. Toronto 5, Ont.

■下倉貢ドクター タシメに居た同氏一家は最近アルバータ州レイモンドへ移轉、電話七一

■出生 オンタリオ州南端ポイントピーリー果樹園の山下茂氏夫人芳江さんは七月廿三日リーミントン市立病院にて男兒を出産母子共健全にて七月卅日退院ゼラルド進と命名▲トロントの小田正夫氏夫人は七月二十日セントミカエル病院にて男兒出産母子共健全にてスチーブン・ジョン、義夫と命名

■結婚 オンタリオ州イズリングトンの神野專氏二女タケ子さんはグリーンウッド（元北晩）の加藤粂次郎氏夫人の息忠雄氏と七月廿六日トロントのミセス・アカートタト夫人宅に於て清水牧師司式の下に結婚式を舉行

■死亡 ニウデンヴァーの前因[illegible]作氏はスローカン病院にて七月廿七日死去廿九日淺香開教使司式の下に葬儀を執行▲ミドウエーの長谷部行雄氏三男剛二さんはグリーンウッド病院にて七月廿九日死去三十日ミドウエー教會にて小倉牧師司式の下に葬儀を執行▲トロントの三木貞之助氏は八月一日セントマイケル病院にて死去、六日ルードンのカソリック教會にてマッコロ神父により葬儀執行

歸國挨拶

加奈陀在留中は色々と親切にして頂き今回歸國に際しては態々見送り下され其上餞別までもいたゞき眞に有難う存じました一々拜趣の上お禮申上げねばなりませんが其意を得ませんので紙上を借りて御禮申上げると同時に皆様の御健康をひとへに念じ上げます

八月一日 グリーンウッド

西井ツマ
同 田鶴子

今回第三回船便にて歸國するに當りまして在加中一方ならぬ御配慮並に御交誼を賜りまし各位に對し感謝致します又出立に際して各位より數々の心盡し一生忘れる事なき心で居ります私共歸國致しても何卒將來共同様指導援助下さりますやうお願ひ申上げます。お別れに際り皆様の御多幸を祈上げます

タシメ 田中セサ

各位

加奈陀居住中は色々とご配慮を蒙り今回歸國に際しても不拘遠路わざわざ見送り下され其上餞別まで贈られ感謝に堪へません何れ故郷の落着きましたら御恩に報いたいと思つてをりますが取敢ず紙上を借りて皆さまの健康を切にお祈り上げます

八月一日 グランドフォークス

濱西米藏
同 ヨシ

グランドフォークスの皆さま

私共永らくすみなれたカナダや懐しい皆様にお別れして第三回船にて歸國致す事になりました在留中の厚誼を深謝すると同時にみなさまの多幸を祈上げます

八月五日

青岡又之助
同 ルエ

友人各位

私共一家在加中は非常な交誼に預り此度歸國に際しいろいろご芳情を賜はり早速參上べきの處失禮ながら紙上にて厚く御禮申上げます

七月三十一日

小柳普入
同 龍フ
同 運ル

レモンクリーキのみなさま

私事此度家事の都合により突然第三回船便にて歸國することになりました就ては在加中一方ならぬ御厚誼を蒙りました諸氏に一々お暇乞状差出す筈でしたが其意を不得紙上を借りてあつく御禮申上げます尚本日ルエ[illegible]多忙中をわざわざ見送り下され其上數々のお心盡しに對し心から成謝すると共にみなさまの多幸をいのります

七月三十一日 上野豊吉

一回日本文廣告料 十五字詰一行二十仙・据置は一行十五仙又は一時一弗

ニューカナデアン

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田邊平五郎

牛島式神力無痛療法
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開設中
稲本治療所
[illegible] Montreal

夫貞之助儀病氣にてトロントセントマイケル病院にて加療中の處藥石効なく八月一日死去致候此段生前厚誼を蒙りし諸賢に謹告仕候
同六日トロント[illegible]カソリック教會に於てマッコロー神父司式の下に葬儀執行致候
[illegible]供花香典等は一切御辭退申上候
不取敢紙上を以て謹告仕候

妻 三木 [illegible]
長男 [illegible]
長女 [illegible]
兄 [illegible]
兄 [illegible]
弟 [illegible]
姉 [illegible]
在日本 同 三本一 [illegible]
友人代表 竹内 [illegible]
友人代表 [illegible]

降伏一ケ年後の日本

民主革命はまだ／＼半途だが　一年前に比べたら大きな違ひ

（東京發）去年の七月下旬はもう大詰をひし／＼と思はせるものがあつた。アメリカの機動部隊は、[illegible]群島の近海に暴れまはつてしまつて、ビー二九は相呼應して延べ數千機といふ數上空を飛つたり、艦砲射撃を浴びせたりした。日本軍部はなぜ降服しないのか、飛行機はなぜ邀撃ちをかけないのかと國民は首をかしげた。「帝國海軍」はすでに海底に安息してゐるのを國民は知らなかつた。いはゆる天王山はサイパン、沖縄と[illegible]を擧げて、之以上陸戦しようもない本土に追つめられてゐた。國民義勇隊は、國民総穴居だなぞ、空虚な言葉で本土決戦必勝論がしきりに論議されてゐた。その裏ではソ聯[illegible]で、二月から七月までソ聯を介してサテをつかむ和平工作が續けられたがてんで相手にされず、近衛公が特派使節として出馬する筈、御下命を拜したのが七月十二日。ところが近衛公の使命が明確でないからハッキリせよと、ソ聯から同二十二日電報がきたまゝ、二十六日にはポツダム宣言が發せられたのだつた。國民はなんにもわからずに火に追はれ大きな荷物をせおつて、明日の運命をもしらず右往左往してゐる哀れな存在だつた。以來一年、大きな變り方のやうでもあり、一年間にしては遅々として一向に變らぬやうでもある。

◇

八月一日のアメリカ陸ぐん記念日にビー二九の編隊が戦災都市の訪問飛行をやつた。十二時すぎ低空から東京を訪れたこの翼はさすがに都民をして深い感慨をもつて之を仰がせたことだつた。ビルの屋上から、窓から、道路から、[illegible]の配給で營養失調をとり戻した顔、顔、顔が仰向で、無情とりどりの表情で鈴なり。ビー二九を久しぶりに眼近に見た人々は「去年より小さくなつた」感じがする」といつてゐたことは心理的にも興味がある。去年はビー二九は恐怖の的だつたから高度をどんなに高くとつてゐても「巨大」に見えた。今年は身に近い「親善の翼」として、ビー二九を六百メートルの低空に見ながら、尚去年のソレよりも小さく見えたと感じる。翼長四十三メートル、卅トンのビー二九を實體以上に「巨大」と感じた都民のあのころはまさに軍閥に目かくしされ死に鞭打たれた狂[illegible]の幻覺のなかにあつたと云つてよく、今度は恐怖感去つて突々いたる萬感のなかにアメリカの國力と新しい對日感情の表徴としてのビー二九のアフター・イメージを後味として浸みとつた。雨降つて地固まるの古い言葉は「ビー二九で民主化が來る」と今樣に[illegible]ジャスとしても立派に通用するだらう。米軍の爆撃によつて燒けたり壞れたりした建物は二百四十五萬戸ぐらゐだが、家も工場も殆ど建ちならばず、建つたのは食ひ物屋だけだ。罹災者は全國で八百四萬五千人となつてゐるが、いまだに防空壕や焼けトタンの乞食小屋に寝起きしたり、一戸に標札を三枚も五枚もかゝげて、滿員電車の延長のやうな雜居生活をしてゐる。その状態がいつ打開されるか全く見とほしがつかぬのだから、人心も希望がもてない。爆撃による一般市民の死者は、米ぐん戦略爆撃調査委員會の報告によると三十三萬人とされてゐる。此の死者によつて生じた戦災孤兒の存在は最も心を痛ませるものだ。それらの子供たちを浮浪兒とさせてゐるのは國の恥であり國家の愛情を疑はせるものだ

◇

幣原上當博士の雜草集といふ小さな詩集にこんな一節がある
「[illegible]戦ひの大詔、國は亡べ[illegible]わかいは、ひるなはしづかさ[illegible]人はかゝるさかひを喪めてこそ、われ於て黎明の近きを疑はず、心は風なき春のあけぼの、太古の湖の靜けきに似たり」
一昨年正月の作である。河上さんは日本が勝つて、それによつて世紀の黎明がくるとは思はなかつたにちがひない。日獨が敗北することを信じて此の詩を賦したのであらう。日本がまけたことは、不幸であつたか、むしろ幸ひであつたかは、歴史がきめてくれる。しかしあの思ひあがつた日本が勝つてゐれば[illegible]が幸福になれたとは思はれない。降伏一周年の八月に入つた。貴重な一年であつた。普通では何十年かゝつてもできない變革が此一年間に大いに進んだ。民主革命はまだ／＼半途だが、一年前にくらべたら大きな違ひだ。民主主義も、收穫ばかり急いで、手をぬいたらうみもあり、其の點に中味は識つてゐる[illegible]民主主義も多少の[illegible]遲滯はとしてゐるが、その日[illegible]途は人民についてゐる。一年で夜が明けきつたとまではゆかぬが東の空がよほど白みかゝつてゐることはたしかである。

◇

津々浦々の御眞影奉安殿が悉く姿を消す……各學校の手で完全にとわし、あとかたも止めぬやうにと文部省から指示が出た。山の奥の國民學校分教場にいたるまで奉安殿とか奉安所とかのない學校はひとつもなく、學校はバラックのボロ校舎でも、奉安殿はコンクリート造りに屋根をてらせた立派なものができてゐる。耐震すれば倉庫にも、耐火金庫にでも十分使へるのだが、これからの世には、いつその影も形もとゞめないに限る、ときまつたわけだ。ただし屋内の奉安所は事務室などに改造利用してよろしい。

オタワ市にも委員會

日系人の再定住を援助する爲に

（オタワ發）七月卅一日當地の市[illegible]日系加奈陀人取扱ひ問題に關する集會にはトロントの[illegible]の日高専任書記も出席して演説した。此集會では[illegible]が[illegible]して戦時中に[illegible]加奈陀人にたいして[illegible]し、それが[illegible]を[illegible]してゐる[illegible]一致を以て「オタワ市が日系加奈陀人を定着させて、加奈陀人社會内に同化させる事を援助する市民委員會を設置する」こと及びオタワ政府に對し「日系加奈陀人に加へられてゐる法律上の拘束を直に取除き彼等の權利を回復せよ」と要求する決議を通過した

擁護運動資金寄附

ローズベリー二世團體より吉岡[illegible]ージ氏の手を通して六十一弗をトロントの市民權擁護委員會へ寄附した（トロントの委員會で受理した運動資金寄附の各地方別のリストは英文ページに掲載）

七百名收容

アングラーにも

新にホステルを開いて

（ネーズ發）舊アングラーの元インターンメント・キャンプをホステルにして七百人を入れるやうになり八月六日當地ホステルから大工四人が派遣せられた。アングラーはネーズの東十二哩で、キャンプの構造、設備などは當地と[illegible]同様だといふが、山の中でレークより離れてゐるし、日本人のイタニーが入るまではドイツ人捕虜が居たところである。一方當地のホステルでも病院として外部の方のを開けて準備が出來あがり、ストアも構内の病院を半分使つて八月二日からビジョン・チェンバー會社が開店してゐる

米兵夫人入米問題

（ワシントン發）全米日系市民協會の斡旋により北島ロバート軍曹夫人（加奈陀生れの元[illegible]さんで去る二月ウイニペッグで結婚）を入米させるためにマクァラン議員から米國上院に特別議案が提出され上院委員會は通過したが下院が閉會して審議出來なかつたため恐らくは來年一月までは何うなるか判らぬ事になつた。同問題は（[illegible]）[illegible]の[illegible]木[illegible]太郎氏息女（[illegible]ン[illegible]）と結婚した米軍の木村[illegible]中尉（目下東京のマッカーサー本部通譯官）も夫人の入米許可を得られないので全米市民協會が特別法案提出を運動中

[illegible]

既にご承知の如く創立以來三ケ年に亘り盛大を見た當地少年倶樂部後援會も時代の波に從ひ解散の餘儀なきに到りました總會の決議により茲に謹んで解散の通知と共に會員諸氏の熱誠なる指導と御後援に對しあつく御禮申上ます向本會殘金處理に就ては總會に於て各位の協贊の下に殘金五十七弗七十八仙をトロント市民權擁護委員會へ寄附致しましたから右了承願ひます

パブオフ少年倶樂部後援會
責任者　津村粂太郎
會計　木下壽市

御禮

去る六月三十一日故息得一不慮の死に際してスローカン及びレモンクリーキ佛教會に於て葬儀を營み下さる方々並に多數御會葬の方々様のむかさる御懇志に預り篤く御禮申上ます外各地方の知友の方々からも御弔慰を戴き且多額の香料及び懇なるお弔狀をいたゞき有難く存じます一々お禮狀を差出す筈の處何かと取込中乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上ます

八月七日　[illegible]　大[illegible]　外一同

[illegible] No. 3, Chatham, Ont.

御禮

御地在留中に色々と御世話になり又此度東京行出發の際は遠路態々見送り下さり有難うございましたる事を以て[illegible]ありございますトリオールに[illegible]も[illegible]ご安心下さい[illegible]ろでした[illegible]。[illegible]申上げ[illegible]上げます

[illegible]上[illegible]

スロカン[illegible]レモンクリーキ　[illegible]

前岡忠作[illegible]ン病院に入院加療中[illegible]七月二十七日午前[illegible]時[illegible]七月二十八日午前[illegible]十九日午後一時三十分日本人[illegible]に於て[illegible]式[illegible]執行の上[illegible]

[illegible]

七月三十日　[illegible]

[illegible]

七月三十日　父　[illegible]

[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の独立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四、電話五〇一三〇六
発行者　生山園人
英文編輯者　小山和吉
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購読料 一ケ月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗）

社説

総移動から受けた損害賠償法案

日系カナダ人が戦時中に受けた損害は日系米人のそれと同じものであつたが、程度としてカナダ側では移動者の購入的自由に関しては米国側に比して劣るものがあつた。総移動四ケ年後の今日、米国側の移動者は元のホームから除外せられた事によつて受けた損害賠償に関して、相当なる保護を得るまでになつた。米国政府では其の損害ばい償委員会を内務省内に設置する事になつたのであるが、カナダ側では未だそんな気配も政府当局は見せてゐないのである。米国側では右のために政府から上下両院に立つる損害ばい償委員会設置案を提出した。委員会は内務長官が任命する三名の委員から成るものであつて、西部沿岸のホームから強制的に撤退させられた事から起つた損害ばい償要求を調整して支払をなす権能を与へられてゐるのであり、米国側移動者の八五パーセントまでは此の影響を受る事にならうと見られてゐる。右の案は上院に於ては先週満場一致を以て通過し、下院に於ては目下討議中である。予期された通り此案に対しては加州選出の議員等が反対を表明し、委員会まで決定を引のばさうとしてゐるものゝ何れは通過するだらうと確実だと見られてゐる。

此の案に関して注目されることは政府当局が支持してゐる点である。案は戦時転住局が提案したもので、クルーグ内務長官が之を是認し大統領もまた強力なる支持を与へてゐるし、上下両院の司法委員会でも既に是認を与へてゐるのである。

案の目的に関しては、クルーグ内務長官から議案をそへて下院議長レイバーン議員に宛た書簡の中に次の如く説明されてゐる。

「日系米人が移動から受けた財産上及び財産上の実際の損失を決定的に見積ることは未だ早すぎるけれども、損害が大きかつた事だけは認められてゐる所である。或者は持つて居たもの全部を失ひ他の者は其大部分を失つてゐる。立ち退き命令は、夫れを受けたものに彼等の所有物を処理する時間を与へなかつた。斯うした事態の下に於て、不当なる損失を防止するための政府の保護策の実施は遅れたるものであつて、移動者等に直ちに行き届かず、満足なものであつたとは決して言へない。商人等は彼等のストックとビズネスを法外な安値で処分しなければならなかつた。混乱とヒステリアのために多くの移動者は、彼等の所有物を二束三文に売りとばさなければならなかつた。多数の者は財産の管理と保護に関する全く不充分なる取りきめを承諾するほかなかつた有様である。移動者が蒙つた計量し得られる損失に対して、正義をもつて或程度の賠償を与へることは、少くとも国家としてなし得るところである筈だ」

此の市民族の一部に対してばい償をする案に反対するものは、戦時下に於ては、一つのグループに限らず総ての者は或程度の犠牲を払ひ損失を蒙つてゐるのだと主張する可能性がある。此の点はクルーグ長官も看過してをらず、次の如く付加へてゐる。

「此の戦争で財政的及び個人的犠牲を払つた軍人及其家族と違ひ移動日系人は、それを改善し得るところの法律上の特権を与へられてゐない。彼等は他の米国人と共に背負つて来た戦時の損失に加へて移動から起つた損害を特に蒙つて居るのである」

カナダ側の移動者は、強制的追放問題や再定住問題は重要事として取上げてきたのであるが、財産移動の損害賠償問題に対しては、考慮を払ふことが比較的に少い有様である。しかしながら、問題は、忘れてしまつてよいと云ふやうなものではない。米国政府の日系米人に対する損害賠償の態度は、日系カナダ人もまた総移動による損害賠償を当然受ける資格があるのであると云ふ吾等の確信を力づけるものである。

カナダの市民籍法（四）

（判事）ウォルター・ゼー・リンドール

法令発布ごゝもに市民ごなるもの

次の三つのクラスの人々は政府により市民籍法が公布せられると共に自動的にカナダ市民となる。

▲帰化せる者――既述の如く一九一四年以前に下附されたる帰化証は加奈陀内に於てのみ有効であつたが、一九一四年の修正帰化法により、それによつて帰化せるものはそこに於ても英国臣民としての資格を認めらるる事になつた。しかし此の如く適用する帰化証をうるためには、以前の法によつて帰化証を持つてゐるものは、一九一四年の法によつて改めて申請しなければならなかつた。多くの者は此の権利を持ちながらも、中には以前の法による帰化証だけしか持つて居ない者もある。ところが今度の新法令では、改めて申請する必要はなく、以前の法令によつて帰化証を所持する者乃至は帰化証の中に含まれてゐる総ての人々は、エリエンとなつてゐない限り新法が公布されると共に加奈陀市民となるのである。此の以前の帰化状の中に『含まれてゐる』者の中には、彼が帰化した時同居してゐた妻や未成年の子供がはいるわけである。一九一四年以前に下附された帰化証は、永い間加奈陀内だけでしか有効でなかつた為めに、面倒なことがある場合があつた。其ため此斯る帰化証を持つてゐる者は申請しさへすれば新しいのを下附された。それは主としてカナダ市民たることを証明するために発給されたもので、特に加奈陀人にして旅券を必要とする場合とか、領事館勤務其の他で外国に一時的に居住する時に行はれたものである。

▲英国臣民にして加奈陀居住権を持つ者――此の中には英帝国内の他の部分から加奈陀に来て五ケ年以上居住せる者が含まれる。

▲既婚婦人及び寡婦――法令が実施される直前に、加奈陀市民だつた男と結婚した婦人は、彼らの夫が生存してゐやうと乃至は寡婦になつた者であらうと、結婚当時に夫が英国臣民で加奈陀内に合法的に居住してゐた者である場合ナダ市民となる。

申請により市民ごなるもの

二つのクラスの人々は法の規定に従ひ申請することによつてカナダ市民たることを得る。夫れは他の国から来る英国臣民とエリエンである。

▲英国臣民――英帝国の他の部分から来る英国臣民は、申請しない限り加奈陀市民たることは出来ない。譬ら長く加奈陀に住んで居たからとて、それだけでは加奈陀市民にはなれない。

▲エリエンス――エリエンスが加奈陀市民となる申請の仕方は、現在の帰化しん請と大差はない。新法による帰化証は以前のによる分と一つの点が異る。即ちキカ証には、しん請者以外のものは含まない。此点は、キカせる者の妻や子供の事は別に説明しなければならぬ。

▲帰化せるエリエンの妻――最初の加奈陀のキカ法には、結婚せる婦人は、加奈陀内では、夫と別に資格を見做されると云ふ事になつてゐた。之はエリエンの妻は彼女の夫と共にキカ人となると云ふ事を意味してゐたのである。一九一四年の法令では、言葉は少し違つたが此点に関する法律は同じことであつた。ところが一九三一年の修正では此点が全然新しくなり、エリエンにキカを許しても、彼の妻は六ケ月以内に英国臣民たることを望む旨を言明して、英国臣民たることを認められない限り英国臣民とはなり得ない事になつた。新法が実施されるまでは、キカせる市民は英国臣民と見做されるものであることを記憶せねばならない。

新法の中では、夫に与へるキカ証の中に妻が含まれるものではないことを繰り返べてはゐない。之は必ずしも妻は[illegible]其中に含まれてゐないことを意味するものである。だが、妻が容易に加奈陀市民たり得る道は開けてゐる。だがもし、妻が一年間夫と共にカナダ内に居住したら、彼女はキカ証をしん請する事が出来る。換言すれば、彼女は故国の籍を保持することも出来るし、でなかつたら一年後にはいつでも加奈陀市民たるべくしん請する事が出来るのである。同じ規則はエリエンのガールで既に加奈陀市民となつてゐる男と結婚する者に対しても適用せられる。彼女は其以前の国籍を保持するのも出来るし、でなかつたら彼が其に一年間カナダに居住したら、カナダ市民たるべくしん請する事が出来るのである。帰化の場合でも、若し彼女が夫と離れた場合は、彼女は他のエリエン同様に五ケ年間カナダに合法的に居住した後はキカをしん請することが出来る。

▲帰化せるエリエンの未成年の子供――最初のキカ法では、キカせる父又は母親となつた者の子供すべては、婦同父又は母親とカナダに住んでゐた者はキカせる英国臣民と見做されてゐた。此点は一九一四年の修正された法で少し変更されて、帰化せる者の未成年者[illegible]、以前に外国で生れた未成年の子供をキカ証の中に含むことが出来るといふ事になつた。

砂糖定量増加さる

[illegible]

帰国者から手紙が来たら……

日本へ行つた人々から、[illegible]手づるを求めて[illegible]りが、ぼつぼつ届くことと[illegible]日本の事情――特にこちらから[illegible]つて行つた人々が、如何に[illegible]し作業した事は、多くの人が[illegible]りたがつて居るところであらう。もし、さうした手紙を受取つた方は直にニューカナデアンに御知らせいたゞきたい。

個人的なことや、差障りのない点などは、其の点を[illegible]いて下さつたら、人々の[illegible]参考になると思はれる部分だけを抜いて紙上に掲載したいと思ふのである。

「東亞新秩序建設」で讃稱の「聖戰」
實は軍バツと其一味少數者の陰謀だつた
東京裁ばんで解明される事實に日本國民は唖ボウ然

（東京發）東京裁判は、全世界の注目を集めた歷史的事件であつた訴廷が證據事實の審理に入るや、世界の輿論がかへつて冷靜となつたのに反對に、日本國民の關心の焦點は俄然之にすひつけられ、今や市ヶ谷法廷は完全に日本の關心の焦點となつた。長い間「東亞新秩序建設」の名目で鍛錬され「共榮圏確立」といふ題目で戰驅づけられてゐたいはゆる「聖戰」の實態なる粉飾が、意外にも軍閥及び其一味の手になる少數者の陰謀であつた事實に國民はたゞ茫然、驚きの眼をみはるばかりで審理はまだ序の口である。相ついで解明される日本近世史は、あの厳正無私な訊問技術のメスによつて驚くべき新事實が續々と究明され、日本近世史は戰火の暗雲のうちに一ページ一ページ書き上げられるのである——

ガラリ變つた滿洲事變史

滿洲に於ける日本の特殊權益となつてゐた遼東半島の租借權、南滿洲鐵道の租借權など、共に滿鐵及南滿守備兵の駐屯權は、やがて關東軍といふ特殊部隊の成長を促す結果となつた。法廷に於て究明された滿洲問題は、實に此の關東軍の縦斷的野望らの新層によつて、まづ戰爭遂行の口火が切られ、政府はこれと同調せんとして力及ばず、遂に軍部獨裁の素地を固めさす結果となり、ひいては第二次大戰への導火線的役目まで果させたいといふ軍部の所謂事變は、大作に於て露知された樣子であつた。とくに被告四日間に亘つた田中隆吉氏の證言によつて、既に出來上つてゐた「滿洲事變史」の相貌はがらりと變つてしまつた。以下に述べる證言は結局滿洲事變の「根柢はかうだ」と語るやうすがなろう

昭和初頭——成長した關東軍が、やうやく政治活動に手を染め出したころの中國の情勢はどうであつたか。兵亂絶え間なかつた中國は其頃丁度、北は張作霖氏、南は蔣介石氏を首脳とする革命軍に統一されて、混沌たる大陸は南北二大勢力の對峙下にあつた。とくに一代の風雲兒張作霖は、身の丈も五尺二寸に足らず、痩身白面、およそ大將軍にはふさはしからざる小男であつたが、綠林生活時代にきたへた押と度胸に加へて、かげからの關東軍の武力的庇護もあつて、昭和二年には中國陸海軍大元帥に就任、勢威は北は黒龍江から南は揚子江にもおよぶ、堂々たる王者だつた。關東軍が何故に張氏のために庇護協力を續けてゐたかといふと滿蒙こそ日本の國防線であるといふ見解からで、とくに現地の空氣に直接ふれてゐた關東軍指導部の間には、かつてロシア南下の矛をこの地でくひ止め得た体驗もあつて、滿洲を獨立させて日本の支配下におくべきだと主唱する者もあつた。其の急先ぽうの一人が、當時關東軍高級參謀だつた河本大佐であつた。ところが張元帥の勢威日毎につのるにつれて、彼には次第に遠交近攻的思想が現はれ、日本に背を向けようとする空氣が見え始めたのである「けしからん、張の勢力は何としても弱体化させねばならぬ」と憤慨したのは河本大佐ばかりではなかつた、それはやがて關東グンの強硬派及び大川周明を中心とする民間の軍部論者らで、滿洲に對する侵略攻勢の芽は實に此頃から機會到來の日への用意がなされてゐたのである

張作霖爆殺

明くれば昭和三年、重苦しい冬が消え、湖北にも春が訪れて、北伐の矛をさめて解氷の日を待つてゐた革命グンは同年四月、蔣介石氏自ら第一集團グン指揮官となつて張討伐總攻撃の令を下した。出撃の機をねらつてゐた關東グンに遂にチャンスが訪れた、疾風の如く北上する革命の鋭鋒の前に、張グンは枕藁をまくやうに敗退し續け、やがては全グン總をまいて長城線以北へなだれ込むのは必定であつた、此の機會をねらつて關東グンがひそかに計畫してゐた軍略といふのは敗退張グンを錦州北方に捕捉して全グンの武裝解除を強行し、張學良氏に代る新しい指導者として日本の手でかいらい的首班に擁立し、全滿洲を國民政府から分離させ、日本と共存の樂土建設にまではこび込まうといふ謀略が盛込まれてゐた。ところが東京からの訓令は「其の計畫行動まかりならぬ」といふ意外な厳達で張り切つてゐた關東グン參謀部をいたく失望させた。[illegible]にしていまさら何を躊躇する者もゐたのかと、中には切齒扼腕する者もあつたが、此のため武裝解除計畫は斷念に歸した。しかしあくまで武力で滿洲の建設を企圖する河本大佐は中央の空氣など少しも念頭になく、初志貫徹の決意は寸毫も變らなかつた。好機の機會はいまをおいて他にはないと考へた河本大佐は、獨りで新しい別の計畫——張作りん氏爆殺の計畫——に沒頭した、其頃ひそかに朝鮮グンの砲兵第廿聯隊の將兵が鴨綠江を渡つて滿洲に入りこんでから、河本大佐の周圍には、十數名の同志による謀議が熟して行つた

◇

無氣味な緊迫した雰圍氣のうちに大陸は六月を迎へた、北京も天津もすでに革命グンの包圍態勢下にあり張作りん氏も遂に麾下全グンに命じて總退却を命じ、自らは六月三日午前一〇時五十五分發の專用列車でペキン落ちを決意した、此の行動豫定は、もちろん極秘のうちに進められたものに違ひなかつたが、數時間後にはちやんと河本大佐一味の耳に傳はつてゐた。專用列車の編成も全部が廿輛連結で張元帥は第八輛目に座乗してゐると迄も手にとるやうに報せられた。

[illegible]使ふダイナマイト二百個を何處からか運び出して來た。しかし奉天新市街の北端へ乘入れてゐる京奉線終點附近で、何名かの工作隊が隱密作業を急いでゐたことは、遂に何人にも發見されなかつた、そこで丁度、滿鐵線とのクロス地點で陸橋の厚い壁にはさまつた見とほしのきかぬかくれ場所だつたからでもあつた。明くれば六月四日、張元帥座乘のとくべつ用列車は卅時間の大旅行を終へて、奉天終點驛に近づいた、豫定通り奉天終點驛の手前、午前五時卅分、夜明け前の冷氣をついて、列車は全速力のまゝクロス地點へさしかかり陸橋の下の闇へ第七輛目がすべりこまれた刹那であつた、それまで氣もなかつた路面は突然一大爆音と共に大きな物すごい猛火を噴發した。もう／＼たる黒煙と砂塵は一瞬にしてあたり一面を包み、列車の前部六輛はそのまゝ二、三百メートルも走つて顛覆、七輛目と八輛目の貴賓車と次の食堂車はとくに激しい爆火に包まれ其の場にはねとばされたら、貴賓車の後部からは火災まで起つた。すべては一瞬の出來事であつたが、このため張氏は大元帥服を朱に染めてそれから五時間後に五十四歳を一期として數奇を極めた生涯を終つた

◇

京奉線終點の爆破事件と同時に關東グン參謀尾崎大尉は河本大佐から全部隊の緊急集合を命ぜられた。張元帥座乘列車の爆破事件によつて護衛隊が日本の守備隊に挑戰する心配があるからといふのであつた。しかし河本大佐のはらの中では夫れを機會に滿洲を戰禍の中へ引ずりこみ、急變の樂土建設のいとぐちを押開かうといふ深いたくらみのある命令だつた、緊急命令を受けた尾崎大尉は急ぎよ準備にとりかかつたが、現場へかけつけた參謀長齋藤中將は「緊急命令は止めろ」と一喝「弱い支那兵に對して戰鬪行爲を起す要なし」と部下に河本大佐の命令を阻止した、幸か不幸か、現場では日本側の軍が兵火をまじへるやうなことは起らず直ちに事件に對する日、華共同調査が開始された。しかし非常の下手人が誰であるかは、結局疑問の儘で葬られてしまつた。しかし張作りん爆死から二ヶ月後の八月に此の事件は河本大佐一味によつて計畫され實行された暴擧の秘密が東京憲兵隊長峯幸松少將の手で上げられ公式報告書となつて東京へ提出されたのであつた——（以下次號）

本紙援助を感謝

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What About the Japanese?

By Wilfred Eggleston in The Lethbridge Herald

A curious human trait is the capacity of people to see faults and sins in others so much better than in themselves. Many Canadian heads have been shaken in disapproval or horror over racial discrimination in other countries, but there is surprisingly little protest when exactly the same trait bobs up here—so far, admittedly, without the gross excesses of Germany, but with the same mental approach which, little by little, turns minor infringements into appalling abuses.

We can certainly not hold our heads high over our handling of the Japanese-Canadian problem.

Our official policy is fine and beyond reproach. When it was outlined on August 4, 1944, Premier Mackenzie King said:

"We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of radicalism, which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere."

And he added: "Surely . . . it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention."

At that time the proposal was to deal with Japanese-Canadians as follows:

(a) disperse them throughout Canada;

(b) set up a loyalty tribunal;

(c) ... those go to Japan who desired.

The circumstances under which the Japanese-Canadians were uprooted from their homes and moved to settlements in the interior of B.C. are well known, though some of the details would disturb and shock those Canadians living elsewhere if they knew. After Pearl Harbor, when Japan appeared to be winning naval control of the North Pacific, there was genuine danger of invasion of the Pacific coast and it was feared that those of Japanese origin would serve any invaders in the capacity of a Fifth Column. Evacuation was an understandable move. Steps were taken to see that Japanese or Canadians of Japanese origin were not in strategic position to betray Canada. Our enemies, under similar circumstances, would have done the same or worse.

The menace passed, and now we have the problem of what to do with the 20,000 or so displaced persons of Japanese racial origin. Despite our fears—perhaps as a result of our precautions, also—Japanese people born in Canada did not display manifestation of disloyalty to Japan. "It is a fact," said Premier Mackenzie King on August 4, 1944, "that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war."

However, they remain on our hands as a problem. And, now, a year after the end of hostilities, they are still being treated as less than Canadian citizens. Their properties have been sold without their [illegible] of right to the [illegible] instituted as far [illegible] 1942, in respect to [illegible] are still, three years [illegible] decision. Their [illegible]. Clerical and [illegible] people are seeking [illegible] laborers or domestic [illegible]

[illegible] still in interior [illegible] British Columbia [illegible] euphemistically called [illegible]. No permanent [illegible] ed, on the ground [illegible] would be less inclined [illegible] if they secured [illegible]. They are forbidden to hunt [illegible] part of British Columbia. They may not use the long-distance telephone without an R.C.M.P. permit. No provision is made for secondary education. There are sharp restrictions on travel. No one of the Japanese race can, without R.C.M.P. permit, enter the B.C. coastal area, travel over 50 miles from home, cross any interprovincial boundary line, change his place of residence, be absent more than eight days from home if resident in B.C. centres, or more than thirty days if resident elsewhere in Canada.

About three thousand have gone or are going to Japan on a voluntary basis. The settlements in British Columbia are being gradually closed up. Two former prisoner-of-war camps in northern Ontario (one at Neys, near Schreiber, the other at Hearst) and a former officers' camp at Compton, Quebec, are being prepared for the reception of Japanese Canadians from B.C. With no future in Canada except residence in such an isolated spot, it is very likely that many more will agree "voluntarily" to go to Japan. Not "back" to Japan, for those who were born here, i.e. 61 per cent of the total number still in this country.

As of June 30, 1946, the distribution of Japanese-Canadians in Canada was as follows: There were 10,338 in British Columbia, 4,176 in Alberta; 150 in Saskatchewan, 1,250 in Manitoba, 4,852 in Ontario, 1,046 in Quebec, ten in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia, seven in Prince Edward Island and 31 in the Yukon and N.W.T.

Though originally moved for security reasons, the blunt fact is that most of these Japanese Canadians are being forced to adopt coolie status in the east or go back to what is for many of them an alien civilization in a country other than that of their birth.

The contrast with the policy adopted in the United States is quite striking. Some Canadians grow very smug about the way in which we treat people here—no racial discrimination, we think, as compared with that against the negro. But this is what the United States has done with the Japanese-Americans.

The relocation centres have been closed. The restrictions against Japanese-Americans have been lifted. As from January 2, 1946, they have been free to go where they liked, including back to the coast. At no time was their property sold. At no time was there question of their being deported against their will and of losing American citizenship.

Several M.P.'s from British Columbia are adamant in their determination not to allow the Japanese-Canadians to re-settle in that province. They say flatly: "We're not going to have them back and that's the end of it." Nobody else in Canada seems very enthusiastic about receiving them. There is lofty talk about infringement of civil liberties, but this does very little good of itself, unless it be backed by a willingness on the part of Canadians to take them back into the community with all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

The order in council under which they are being deported are now awaiting clarification at the Privy Council in London. The B.C. centres should be left open at least until this matter is settled. All restrictions against them on a race basis should be abolished immediately. Those who wish to stay here should be helped to settle across Canada.

Ed. Note: Due to recent repatriation and relocation movements, the number of Japanese evacuees left in the "housing projects" of British Columbia is probably less than 5000. Several thousand are living in other parts of British Columbia on self-supporting basis.

Looking Up . . . By F.A.M.

On Sending Parcels Overseas

Last week I dealt with writing to our overseas Nisei and this week has to do with sending the odd parcel out there. With Nisei in Singapore, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Saigon, Rangoon, Malacca, India and lots of other way points, there must be guys who find their days long and lonely in their strange surroundings. Maybe you've got a husband, brother, pal or boy friend out there and you want to do something about it. Okay, here's some suggestions.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS . . .

The most important thing is to make sure that the addressee will be at the place where you are sending a parcel even three months from now. It often takes that long. Otherwise, you're gonna be in the same fix that scores of people were last year when they lost all sight of the parcels they had sent once these had been shipped out of Canada. To the best of our knowledge, most of these parcels got to India all right but from there on, it's anybody's guess.

Some of the military postal staffs were not as scrupulous as you might have hoped and conveniently forgot about forwarding them. Again the many changes of address that our groups went through in the different postings in SEAC and the unbelievable inefficiency of the British Army Postal Corps probably helped to pigeonhole some parcels and letters in some forgotten bastion like Lucknow or Trichinopoly.

Anyway we heard of parcels having been sent and not arriving. That's what happened to most of the Christmas parcels that were sent to the first two groups of SEAC vets last year. Some guys didn't even see a single parcel and it was not the fault of those back home. So the moral is make sure that the address you have of the guy is a fairly permanent one before you blithely trot down to the P.O. with your gift. (Any amendments to this from o/s are welcomed.)

NO GUM, CHUM, NOR COCOA . . .

Here's a big DON'T: whatever you do, don't send a tin of cocoa in a food parcel—in fact don't send cocoa at all. The reason is that the packages are often made of a roll of cardboard with metal tops and bottoms and the darn things usually get torn in transit. This does not help the cocoa much and dusting off a thick layer of cocoa from packages of gum, chocolate bars and cans of fruit is kind of messy at the best. We know. Besides, cocoa was fairly easy to get in canteens out there. So is canned fruit, so don't send unless on demand.

Gum is another question mark—if you can get a nice airtight carton of gum like those manufacturers used to send during the war days in those gift-schemes for servicemen, it shouldn't be so bad. I got some in Bombay in November in excellent condish. But isolated packages in ordinary packing often ends up flat and tasteless after weeks of travelling in semi-tropical areas on the way. Some fellows in Malay tell of cases when the cartons too have been heat-spoiled. Chocolate bars are affected too, but not as badly. Hard candy is okay.

THIS'LL MAKE HIM HAPPY . . .

What to send? Well, fruit cake is always good, because cake in India and SEAC as a rule is pretty grim stuff. You've heard about Indian cooks by now no doubt. Cookies, if you pack em so they'll keep and not crumble. Magazines—his favorite ones and an Esquire with some pinups? American magazines, hometown newspapers, clippings of interest. New Canadians are more than a little breath of home. Out there all you have is staid British journals—they stink.

Socks, both cotton and woollen ones. Better stick to plain colors like white, brown, tan or khaki—lay off jazzy ones and diamond patterns, he'd rather dream about them. Besides the Army perversely frowns on too much individuality. Better ask him about socks. Ask him too about polo shirts and sweat shirts. He can always use handkerchiefs, films, crib boards, after-shave lotion, nail files. After-shave lotion was impossible to get in our last days in India.

Cigarettes are always good—but there again watch that address. I've seen British staff guys smoking Export when all I had to drag on were British Woodbines. Does he smoke a pipe?

If the soldier boy is an avid reader, send him all kinds of reading material. It's cheap and much appreciated. Best-sellers are fine but kind of bulky for the kit-bag or pack; better to send the latest in Pocket Books or Digest type mags.

Stationery is a safe bet; you can use it as a delicate hint that he could push the pen a wee bit more as far as you are concerned. But lay off anything fancy—boxes and ribbons are purely excess baggage.

Playing cards, good ones that will stand lots of rough usage are fine. If you want to be thought of as something special get a deck or two of those Esquire Varga type cards. 'Tis said they're available up here now.

There's all sorts of things that you can think of getting him and chances are if he's a member of the family, he'll ask for things. Just remember that it'll take anywhere up to three months to get to him and wait for a permanent address.

To High School Graduates

By Geraldine

It looks as if you have reached the end of the rope, if school could be said to have an end like a rope. Last year you said, "Oh well, I have one more year," and you did not feel too bad, though only a glance revealed that the end was near. Have you any such consolation now?

School, I know, was lots of fun (you are so fun-loving), and the traditional purpose of school, you must admit, was almost forgotten at times. What else was it but wine, women and song. What a precious vein of pure, unadulterated enjoyment; and enjoyment made keener by the appalling lack of worldly concerns. As far back as you could remember, there was school, and there was fun. It seemed to last forever.

But, eventually the end must come. And so this "best part of life"—which unfortunately we live first—has come to its inevitable end, and you are left dangling at the end of your rope wondering which way you should jump.

But never mind, dear reader, if leaving school is like losing a cherished thing, we must bear it at best we can. School, like a chapter in a book, must be passed over and left behind if progress is to continue. Life, after all, consists largely of arrivals and departures. It is natural for things to pass away that man is ridiculous to make a fuss over his so-called losses. Wherefor is man entitled to bawl and fret over a departed thing? What other of nature's children is capable of such insolence? Other animals live their lives without magnificence and leave (when it is high time) as unnoticeably as they arrived. Things in life shall always be passing away; death has never disappointed anyone, it is always on time.

And you can always tell yourself that it was time you left school anyways, that you were outgrowing it, that the jokes and pranks which were so amusing yesterday were now un-funny, that the adolescence and empty-headedness of the boys were starting to annoy you, that those venerable instructors who had hitherto been so conscientious were getting tired of the sight of you, and you of them. School, at last, was beginning to bore you.

What, after all, did school have to teach you from one year's end to another? What has school made you into but a jolly good fellow and a "card" capable of all sorts of frivolities and inconsistencies? Those intriguing questions in physics always full of traps and trickeries (which you never could discover in time) have made you suspicious, furtive, underhanded, heartless, evasive, and unlikeable. And what a depressing sense of frustration are you made to feel on grappling with those vague questions in English headed invariably by those words (almost traditional in this subject), "discuss" and "discuss briefly." No wonder that by graduation you have nothing to show but inferiority, backwardness, cowardice, timidity and inconfidence. If success comes in later life you might well boast that you have become a man in spite of school and these obstacles, and that they did not quite succeed in incapacitating you for honest work and industry.

It seems then, dear reader, that while to have a certain amount of education is conventional if not necessary, the deluding life of school need not be over-indulged in. You have had the share of joy to which everyone is entitled. Face now the real business of this topsy-turvy world.

Alta. Youth Passes Away

COALDALE, Alta.—Funeral services were held at Coaldale Japanese Hall on July 31 for John Nishimazuru, who died July 29 at the local hospital. Rev. Mitsubayashi officiated.

The deceased is survived by his parents, one brother and five sisters.

The youth was hospitalized July 28 when he complained of severe abdominal pains following a baseball game in which he participated at Coaldale Park on Sunday afternoon. He passed away the following afternoon.

NOTICE

Starting with this issue, subscribers to The New Canadian in Slocan City and Popoff will receive their copies of the weekly through mail. Readers in these centres are requested to contact directly The New Canadian regarding changes in address or subscription.

[illegible]itoba Nisei Golf Tournament

Toru Nakamura Places First in Handicap Event with Six Under Par; Harold Hirose Second

WINNIPEG, Man.—On August 4, exactly at 7.05 a.m., the first Nisei stepped up to the mat at the Winnipeg Municipal Golf Course. He practised a few swings and then smashed a screaming drive down the middle of the fairway. What followed was a series of ten well calculated drives, as Winnipeg's Issei and Nisei golfers started out on the long awaited Manitoba Japanese Medal Golf Tournament.

The tournament was an all-day affair, and a keen sense of competition prevailed among the players. There were no favorites, however, for each contestant had his share of handicap, depending on his experience and ability.

After 36 gruelling holes of trying to break pars, the winners were announced by the Club Committee. In first place with 6 under par was Toru Nakamura, who was awarded the Club Trophy and a gold statuette. Other prize winners were: Harold Hirose, with 4 under par, silver statuette; Mickey Hayashi, 2 under par, silver cup; and George Ogino and K. Matsuda, 2 over par, golf balls.

G. Ogino consistently smashed his balls for straight and long drives, while Toru Nakamura led the field with his iron shots. On the green, however, Harold Hirose was the man to watch as he sank his putts with uncanny accuracy. But despite these competitors, George Hirose led the field at the end of the round with 5 strokes under par.

A stiff west wind sprang up in the afternoon. But it didn't affect "Mac" Hattori, Toru Nakamura and George Ogino, who scored birdies during the round. The highlight of the tournament came at the 4th hole when Harold Hirose and K. Matsuda both dropped 20-foot chip shots into the hole. It was all the more remarkable since the shots were made right after the other.

A complete list of contestants, teeing off in three separate groups, were as follows: George Ogino, Toru Nakamura, T. Umezaki; George Hirose, Harold Hirose, K. Matsuda; Mickey Hayashi, Tak Hirose, "Mac" Hattori and Jack Taguchi.

At the conclusion of the tournament, the golfers proceeded to the Mandarin to hold an informal party — and a complete post mortem.

Toronto Defence Fund

List of Donations Up to May 4, 1946

Former Organizational Funds

Vancouver Pressers' Assn.	305.00
Port Hammond Hi-kai	147.00
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Japanese Labour Union, Chemainus Branch	12.50
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Mission Japanese Young People's Assn.	5.70
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Total Contributions	$[illegible]

COALDALE CUBS STOP P.B. CHINOOKS, 12-9

By R.S.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Errors and failure to hit at crucial moments of the game proved disastrous to Picture Butte Chinooks Aug. 4, when they dropped a game to the visiting team, Coaldale Cubs, by 12-9.

The contest was slow in starting and slow in progressing, but came to life in the eighth inning when Cubs let loose with a sudden spurt to push across six runs.

K. Moriyama hit a triple in the eighth inning but Chinooks failed to bring him in for a much-needed run.

Monk Nakama was on the mound for Cubs, and S. Ono and K. Moriyama for Chinooks.

J. B. Mitchell Passes Away

VANCOUVER — J. B. (Mitch) Mitchell, superintendent of the Brock Memorial Building on the U.B.C. campus, died on Aug. 2. He collapsed on the campus the day before his death.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the University's most beloved and best known figures. He acted as unofficial advisor to student councils and club executives for years.

Dr. Shimokura Opens Office in Raymond

RAYMOND, Alta.—Dr. H. M. Shimokura, formerly of Tashme, B.C., recently relocated to southern Alberta. He has opened an office in Raymond. Phone: Raymond 71.

Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriage

KATO-KAMINO

ISLINGTON, Ont.—The marriage of Miss Takeko Joan Kamino, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kamino of Islington, Ont., to Mr. Tadao Kato, son of Mrs. Kuwajiro Kato of Greenwood, B.C., formerly of North Vancouver, B.C., was solemnized July 26 at the home of Mrs. McCarter in Toronto. Reverend K. Shimizu officiated.

Birth

LEAMINGTON, Ont.—A 8-lb. 14-oz. boy, Gerald Susumu, to Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Yamashita on July 23 at Leamington Hospital. Both mother and son doing well.

TORONTO, Ont.—A son, Steve John Yoshio, to Mr. and Mrs. Masao Oda (nee Yoshiko [illegible]) at St. Michaels Hospital on July 26. Both mother and son [illegible].

OBITUARY

CHUSAKU MAYEOKA

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Funeral services were held July [illegible] for Chusaku Mayeoka, who died July 27 at Slocan Community Hospital in New Denver. Reverend S. Asaka officiated.

GOJI HASEBE

MIDWAY, B.C.—Funeral services were held at Midway Church on July 30 for Goji Hasebe, third son of Mr. Yukio Hasebe of Midway, who died July 28 at Greenwood Hospital. Reverend Y. Ogura officiated.

TORANOSUKE MIKI

TORONTO, Ont.—Funeral services were held August 6 for Toranosuke Miki, who died at St. Michael's Hospital on August [illegible].

Kelowna Leading in OK Finals

By K.I.

SUMMERLAND, B.C. — The Kelowna-Summerland bid for the Okanagan Valley Baseball Championship tightened as Kelowna upset Hinodes 9-6, on July 21, in the second game of the series and then proceeded to swamp them 19-8 the following week. The successive wins thus gave Kelowna two games to Summerland's one, and placed them one ahead in the best-of-five series.

In the latter game, Kelowna took an early lead, which they never relinquished for the entire game. George Uzawa, manager of the losing team, used four pitchers in a vain effort to stem the onslaught of Kelowna. On the other hand, Kelowna's Shige Kawahara had but few worries as his mates cruised along with a comfortable lead. Suey Koga pitched most of the route for the Northerners with Shige Kawahara relieving him near the end of the game.

The next game will be a "do or die" for Summerland. It will be held on Sunday, August 4, at Rutland, home ground for Kelowna.

BATTERIES:

Kelowna — Suey Koga, Shige Kawahara and Morio Koga.

Hinode—Barney Furuya, George Uzawa, Hiro Furuya, Chu Tada and Min Kita.

SUGA, SAWAYAMA HITTING CONSISTENTLY

VERNON, B.C.—Vernon's home team, Nick's Aces, overwhelmed Enderby 23-8 on July 21 in a regularly scheduled game of the semi-pro North Okanagan Mainline Baseball League.

Prominent in the big victory were the two Nisei on the team, Tommy Sawayama and Kiyoshi Suga, who banged out three and four hits respectively. These two have been playing outstanding ball for the Aces all season in this tough interior league.

With only one more scheduled game left, the Vernon Aces are preparing for the big Invitational Tournament to be held here on the Labor Day week-end. Competing for cash prizes totalling $1,500 will be six of the best teams in the Okanagan and Mainline district of B.C.

Acknowledgement

The generous donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Mr. Toyokichi Uyeno of Lillooet, B.C., Mr. Chojuro Furutani of Lorette, Man.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Yamashita of Point Pelee, Leamington, Ont., on the occasion of their son's birth; Mr. and Mrs. Masao Oda of Toronto, on the occasion of their son's birth.

CHINOOKS WIN CLOSE GAME FROM I. SPRINGS

By R.S.

DIAMOND CITY, Alta.—Lagging behind Iron Springs till late in the game, Picture Butte Chinooks battered in five runs in the 7th inning and one in the 8th to nose out their opponents 11-10 in an uncomfortably close game played at Picture Butte grounds on July 28.

Solid hitters for Iron Springs were T. Ezaki with his double, and N. Abe and C. Isogai with a triple each. T. Hattori and K. Moriyama led the sluggers for Picture Butte, the latter banging out 4 hits out of 5 times at bat.

A. Oshiro pitched for Iron Springs throughout the game. S. Ono and K. Moriyama were on the mound for the opposing team.

"Grey Dawn"

(Continued from page 2)

We are not free.

Perhaps we have better homes now, perhaps we have new treasures, perhaps we don't want to go back to B.C. anyway, and perhaps we don't care much one way or another how an election goes. Perhaps we want nothing better than to forget the raw wounds of yesterday, to cover the scar with delusions of security, but what was once taken away can be taken again. Who knows but that the next time will be made easier for the plunderers because we shrugged and said: Shikata ga nai.

If you have fought for freedom in your small way, and you cherish its dream still, then cherish that dream dearly, for you will be called upon one of these days to confirm your faith. Interpret freedom to your children so that they will not be frightened of it some day when they shall be free.

Meanwhile, remember those who fought for you.

"Bill Passes"

(Continued from page 1)

mended favorable action on the measure on July 21. This was followed by the approval of an identical House bill, H.R.67[illegible], by the House Judiciary Committee, thus clearing the way for its consideration in the House before adjournment.

Majority House sentiment was reported in favor of the bill until a few West Coast congressmen expressed their opposition to the legislation.

Rep. Engle charged that the bill makes no distinction between the "loyal Japanese" and those who renounced their citizenship while confined in a relocation centre.

He pointed out that thousands of servicemen who enlisted or were drafted into service had to dispose of their homes, automobiles and other properties, but that no agency has been set up to reimburse them for financial losses they may have suffered.

Since the House was expected to adjourn soon, all bills coming up at this time require unanimous consent of all representatives present in order to pass, unless the rules are suspended.

If the bill is not passed this session, it must be reintroduced when Congress meets [illegible] January.

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